United Nations A/C.2/59/L.7

General Assembly

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21 October 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Qatar,* Japan, Mexico: draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002 and 58/214 of 23 December 2003 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001,

Reiterating that, although natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development,

Recognizing the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, especially in developing countries, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to tackle natural disasters effectively,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

Emphasizing that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Stressing the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[1] in particular on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing preparatory process for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, which is to be held in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the generous pledge made by the Government of Japan to cover costs of the World Conference, and invites the international community to make voluntary contributions to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in that event;

4. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States, all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations, in particular the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to participate actively in the World Conference;

5. *Encourages* major groups, as identified in the Agenda 21,[3] to contribute further to and actively participate in the World Conference, according to the rules of procedure agreed upon by its Preparatory Committee;

6. *Stresses* the importance of identifying, assessing and managing risks prior to the occurrence of disasters, for which it is necessary to combine the efforts at all levels of the development, humanitarian, scientific and environmental communities, as well as the importance of integrating disaster reduction into development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

7. *Stresses also* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, access to relevant data and information and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organizations;

8. *Calls upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction and to strengthen them where they already exist, urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for those mechanisms, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy in order to ensure such support;

9. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, in his capacity as Chair of the Inter-agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to review annually the work carried out by its working groups in order to ensure their effective contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy;

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[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] A/59/228.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

11. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the Strategy and to provide the necessary scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the activities of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy and the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and its working groups;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate financial and administrative resources, within existing resources, for the effective functioning of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Qatar* and Mexico: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001 and 57/255 of 20 December 2002 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential seriously to affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[1] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[2] in particular the section entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon";

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction which led to the establishment of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and to its opening in February 2003, and encourages those parties to continue their efforts for the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the international community to adopt the necessary measures to support the development of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining a suitable observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events and emphasizes the need to develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[2] A/59/228.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (g)
Sustainable development: United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Japan: draft resolution

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling chapter 36 of Agenda 21, on promoting education, public awareness and training, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992,[1]

Recalling also the work programme on education, public awareness and training, adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourth session in 1996[2] and elaborated upon at its sixth session in 1998,[3]

Recalling further the relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") on education, in particular its provision 124 (d) on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 57/254 of 20 December 2002 and 58/219 of 23 December 2003,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.18 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8* (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. C, decision 4/11.

[3] Ibid., *1998 Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29), chap. I, sect. B, decision 6/3.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Welcoming the fact that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its eleventh session, identified education as one of the cross-cutting issues of its multi-year programme of work,[5]

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goal of achieving universal primary education, in particular that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling,

Taking note of the oral report provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly regarding its preparations for the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,[6]

Emphasizing that education is an indispensable element for achieving sustainable development,

1. *Reaffirms* that education for sustainable development is critical for promoting sustainable development and in this regard recalls that the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development will begin on 1 January 2005;

2. *Takes note* of the draft International Implementation Scheme, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, and requests the organization, as the designated lead agency, to continue to promote the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, in cooperation with Governments, the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to distribute the draft International Implementation Scheme to all Member States for their comments, with a view to expeditiously finalizing the Scheme;

4. *Encourages* Governments to consider the inclusion of measures to implement the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in their respective educational strategies and national development plans by 2005, in consultation with all stakeholders and taking into account, as appropriate, the finalized International Implementation Scheme;

5. *Invites* Governments to promote public awareness of and wider participation in the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, including through cooperation with and initiatives engaging civil society and other relevant stakeholders, especially at the beginning of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare a report on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session under the sub-item entitled "Mid-term review of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development".

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A.

[6] See A/C.2/59/SR.14.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (b)
Sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Qatar:* draft resolution

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling also its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/213 A of 23 December 2003 and 58/213 B of 10 June 2004,

Recalling further the offer by the Government of Mauritius to host the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Welcoming the preparatory activities undertaken at the national, regional and international levels for the International Meeting,

1. *Recalls* its decision to convene the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States from 10 to 14 January 2005;[3]

2. *Decides* to hold two days of informal consultations in Mauritius, on 8 and 9 January 2005, to facilitate the effective preparation of the International Meeting;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] See resolution 58/213 B.

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3. *Urges* that representation and participation at the International Meeting be at the highest level;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[4] which convened a preparatory meeting for the International Meeting;

5. *Approves* the organization of work and annotated agenda of the International Meeting, as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;[5]

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions made to the voluntary trust fund established for the purpose of assisting small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/55 and decision 2003/283, and urges all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the fund;

7. *Decides* that non-governmental organizations whose work is relevant to the subject of the International Meeting that are not currently accredited to the Economic and Social Council may submit applications to participate as observers in the International Meeting not later than 31 October 2004, subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, and reiterates that the participation of major groups, including non-governmental organizations, in the International Meeting shall be in accordance with rule 65 of the provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting;[6]

8. *Reiterates* its request that the Secretary-General strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to enable it to effectively assist in the preparations for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and in the implementation of the outcome of the International Meeting, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the Unit and the Small Island Developing States Network by providing the resources and professional and support staff necessary to undertake a broad range of functions in support of the system-wide implementation of the Programme of Action and the outcome of the International Meeting, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 123 of the Programme of Action[2] and as called for in General Assembly resolutions 56/198 of 21 December 2001 and 57/262 of 20 December 2002;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session the report of the International Meeting.

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[4] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 29* (E/2004/29).

[5] To be issued.

[6] A/58/567 and corr.1.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Qatar:* draft resolution

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolution 58/215 of 23 December 2003,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] adopted by the World Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen community capacity to cope with disaster risks,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer degradation, adding to economic and social vulnerabilities, in particular in developing countries,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Recognizing that the impact of natural disasters upon increasingly vulnerable countries is becoming a significant obstacle to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[3] in particular those relating to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability,

Expressing deep concern at the substantial increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters and their increasing economic, social and environmental impact, in particular on developing countries, and also expressing concern that this trend is likely to continue in the future,

Taking into account that extreme weather events and associated natural disasters and their reduction must be dealt with in a coherent and effective manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the enormous negative impact of severe natural hazards, including extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, which continues to hinder social and economic progress, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing that the small island developing States are located in the most vulnerable regions in the world in terms of the intensity and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and their increasing impact, and that they face disproportionately great economic, social and environmental consequences,

Stressing that national authorities need to undertake disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts, in particular through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, so as to enhance the resilience of populations to disasters and reduce risks to them, their livelihoods, the social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources,

Noting the need for international cooperation to increase the capacity of countries to respond to the negative impacts of all natural hazards, including extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, particularly in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[4] in particular the separate section on natural disasters and vulnerability;

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Stresses* the importance of enforcement by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction of the implementation of relevant provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[1] on natural disasters and vulnerability, as well as the results of the review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines

[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] A/59/228.

for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation[5] and other relevant processes, bearing in mind the vital importance of addressing the adverse effects of natural disasters in the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Emphasizes* that the World Conference on Disaster Reduction should take concrete steps towards reducing the risk and vulnerabilities of all countries, in particular developing countries, relating to disasters, including through the provision of technical and financial assistance, as well as through the strengthening or establishment of institutional mechanisms, including at the regional level, where appropriate;

5. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with the United Nations system and other stakeholders, to strengthen capacity-building in the most vulnerable regions, to enable them to address the socio-economic factors that increase vulnerability, and encourages the international community to provide effective assistance to developing countries in this regard;

6. *Also encourages* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to enhance the coordination on the promotion of disaster reduction as well as to make available to the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disaster reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities;

7. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[6] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[7] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution in a separate section of his report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and decides to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session, under the sub-item "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[5] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[7] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (f)
Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Qatar:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000, 56/197 of 21 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/260 of 20 December 2002 and 58/212 of 23 December 2003,

Reiterating that the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources,

Recalling the World Summit on Sustainable Development commitments to pursue a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, which will require action at all levels, including the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries,

Recalling also the commitment made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources,[2]

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for hosting the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 44 (o).

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Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held in Kuala Lumpur, from 9 to 20 and on 27 February and from 23 to 27 February 2004, respectively,

Expressing its deep appreciation also to the Government of Brazil for its offer to host the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, to be held in the first half of 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;[3]

2. *Takes note also* of the outcome of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity[3] and the outcome of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;[3]

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to elaborate and negotiate an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;[4]

4. *Notes* the progress made by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in establishing an operational framework for the implementation of the Protocol and reiterates that the effective implementation of the Protocol will require the full support of Parties and Governments and of relevant international organizations, in particular with regard to the provision of assistance to developing countries in capacity-building for biosafety;

5. *Invites* the countries that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention on Biological Diversity;[1]

6. *Invites* the parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity[5] to consider doing so;

7. *Encourages* developed countries parties to the Convention to contribute to the relevant trust funds of the Convention, in particular so as to enhance the full participation of the developing countries parties in all of its activities;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions;

9. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[6] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or

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[3] See A/59/197, sect. III.

[4] UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VIII/19, sect. D.

[5] See UNEP/CBD/ExCOP/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Desertification, Particularly in Africa[7] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

10. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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[7] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Qatar:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002 and 58/243 of 23 December 2003 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,[4] and the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[4] FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision I/CP.8.

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outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,[5]

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[6] has attracted one hundred and twenty-six ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 44.2 per cent of emissions,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[8]

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[9]

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;[1]

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[6] strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Notes with interest* the preparations undertaken for the implementation of the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;

4. *Welcomes* the decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session on the Special Climate Change Fund[10] and the Least Developed Country Fund[11] and urges donor countries to make financial contributions for the operationalization of the funds;

5. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[12] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[13] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

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[5] FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1.
[6] FCCC/CP/1997/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.
[7] See resolution 55/2.
[8] Ibid., para. 23.
[9] See A/59/197, sect. I.
[10] FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1, decision 5/CP.9.
[11] Ibid., decision 6/CP.9.
[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.
[13] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Qatar:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/242 of 23 December 2003 and other resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 58/211 of 23 December 2003, in which it declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Reaffirming that the Convention is an important tool for poverty eradication, and that desertification contributes to food insecurity, famine and poverty and can give rise to the social, economic and political tensions that are factors in forced migrations and conflict,

Also reaffirming that desertification constitutes a serious obstacle to sustainable development,

Noting that timely and effective implementation of the Convention would help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, given the concentration of poverty and hunger in the rural, dry and degraded lands of developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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Expressing concern about the insufficient resources allocated to the focal area of sustainable land management in the current financial cycle of the Global Environment Facility,

Stressing the need for more funding from various sources to address land degradation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1] for meeting the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] and, in this regard, invites all Governments to take further measures to strengthen the implementation of the Convention;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give due consideration to the role and place of the Convention in ongoing work in the context of the preparations for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly in 2005, including the report of the Millennium Project;

4. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to provide additional resources to its focal area on sustainable land management in its current financial cycle and calls upon the Facility, in the forthcoming replenishment process, to increase the level of resources allocated to this focal area as a means of strengthening the implementation of the Convention;

5. *Takes note with great interest* of ongoing efforts to diversify the availability of financial resources to support activities aimed at combating desertification and poverty, as called for by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its sixth session;

6. *Invites* the donor community to increase its support to the Convention with a view to achieving a global coalition for combating land degradation and desertification that will contribute to the improvement of the global environment and to the sustainable development of dry lands;

7. *Urges* the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and the secretariat of the Convention to finalize the memorandum of understanding in an expeditious way and to submit it, for consideration and adoption, to the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its next session and to the Global Environment Facility Council at a subsequent meeting;

8. *Urges* United Nations funds, programmes and regional commissions, development agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and donor countries to integrate actions in support of the Convention into their programmes and strategies in order to support the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

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[2] See A/59/197, sect. II.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

9. *Calls upon* Governments, in collaboration with relevant multilateral organizations including the Global Environment Facility implementation agencies, as appropriate, to integrate desertification into their plans and strategies for sustainable development;

10. *Urges* all parties to the Convention to undertake special initiatives in observance of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification and, as far as they are able, to support the related activities organized by the secretariat;

11. *Reiterates* its invitation to all parties to pay promptly and in full the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2004-2005, and urges all parties that have not yet paid their contributions for 1999 and/or the bienniums 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 to do so as soon as possible in order to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

12. *Calls upon* Governments, and invites multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties,[4] and welcomes the financial support already provided by some countries;

13. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[6] and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa".

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[4] ICCD/COP (1)/11/Add.1 and Corr.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[6] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Belarus, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, and its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed that the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, would commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being,

Recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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and of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session[4] relating to freshwater,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[5] and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005,

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration, entitled "Message from Lake Biwa and the Yodo River Basin", adopted on 23 March 2003 at the Ministerial Conference of the Third World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Japan,[6] and the Dushanbe Water Appeal, proclaimed on 1 September 2003 at the International Freshwater Forum, held in Dushanbe from 29 August to 1 September 2003,[7]

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to establish an Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation,[8] consisting of eminent persons with expertise in the field, to raise awareness and help mobilize resources for achieving the internationally agreed water and sanitation goals and targets,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by the Member States, the United Nations Secretariat, the organizations of the United Nations system and the major groups that were engaged in inter-agency work related to freshwater for the observance of the International Year of Freshwater, 2003;

3. *Welcomes also* the partnership initiatives on water and water management that have been launched, and invites further initiatives in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Millennium Declaration[5] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[3] and, as appropriate, those identified during the twelfth and at the upcoming thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development;[10]

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions in organizing the activities of the Decade, taking into account the results of the International Year of Freshwater and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions;

6. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to step

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[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29).
[5] See resolution 55/2.
[6] A/57/785, annex.
[7] A/58/362, annex.
[8] See A/59/167, para. 42.
[9] A/59/167.
[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 9* (E/2004/29), chap. II, Chairman's summary, paras. 56-81.

up their efforts to deliver a coordinated response in order to make the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005-2015 a decade of delivering promises through the efficient utilization of existing resources and by seeking additional funding through the voluntary contributions of Member States;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 85
Sustainable development

Qatar:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001, 57/251 of 20 December 2002 and 58/209 of 23 December 2003,

Taking into account Agenda 21[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition,

Recalling the need to enhance the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation concerning support for capacity-building in developing countries,

Conscious of the need to ensure that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields remain important components of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Noting the ongoing work of the high-level open-ended intergovernmental working group to prepare an intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building,

Recalling its resolutions 57/251 and 58/209, by which Member States were encouraged to submit their comments on the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme before the sixtieth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth special session and the decisions contained therein;[3]

2. *Calls upon* developed countries to positively and meaningfully engage in the negotiations of the intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building, with a view to adopting, at the twenty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in February 2005, an action-oriented plan with a specific timetable and sufficient resources for its implementation, and requests the relevant United Nations programmes and the Global Environment Facility to cooperate positively in its implementation;

3. *Notes* the differences in the views expressed so far on the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, and encourages Member States that have not yet done so, the Governing Council and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to submit their comments, in a timely manner, on the issue, in order to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly during the sixty-first session;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to contribute, within its mandate and as a member of the inter-agency task force, to the preparations for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which is to be held in Mauritius, from 10 to 14 January 2005;[4]

5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Governing Council to consider the issue of the location of the secretariat of the Environment Management Group at its twenty-third session in February 2005;[5]

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council to discuss at its twenty-third session the issues related to domestic, industrial and hazardous waste management, in particular regarding capacity-building and technology transfer and to consider innovative ways of mobilizing financial resources to support the efforts of developing countries in this area;[6]

7. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in this regard

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[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/59/25), annex I.

[4] Resolution 57/262.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/59/25), annex I, ss.VIII/1, sect. VI, para. 30.

[6] See ibid., ss.VIII/4.

requests the Secretary-General to consider increased financial allocations to the Environment Programme from the United Nations regular budget;

8. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to discharge its mandate effectively;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Environment Programme and the other United Nations organizations and bodies in Nairobi.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.17

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (b)
Sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Qatar:* Draft resolution

Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados[2] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[4]

Taking into account all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000 and 57/261 of 20 December 2002,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the Untied Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janiero, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex 1.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

04-57230 (E) 271004

Taking into account also the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6]

Noting with interest the respective partnership initiatives voluntarily undertaken by Governments, international organizations and major groups and announced at the Summit,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[8]

Recalling the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[9] which contains the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Welcoming the adoption, on 6 October 1999 in Aruba, of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Welcoming also the entry into force, on 18 June 2000, of the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization and its designation of the Caribbean Sea as a Special Area, under annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile, structurally weak and economically

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[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[10] Available on the Internet at www.cep.unep.org/law/sub_law/htm.

vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystem,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Recognizing the Caribbean Environment Outlook process currently being undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme, and welcoming the support being provided by the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme towards its implementation,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials and paragraph 35 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the Caribbean Sea area and, in so doing, to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Underlining the importance of the ongoing work of Working Group I, on climate and disasters, established by the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction,

Noting the efforts of the Caribbean countries, within the framework of the Association of Caribbean States, to develop further support for their concept of the Caribbean Sea as an area of special importance, in the context of sustainable

development and in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Welcoming the decision by the Association of Caribbean States to establish the Technical Advisory Group to further advance the Caribbean Sea Initiative and the implementation of resolutions 55/203 and 57/261, inter alia, through the preparation of a technical report,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Association of Caribbean States,[12] pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/261;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;

4. *Encourages* the further promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, in accordance with the recommendations contained in resolution 54/225, as well as the provisions of Agenda 21,[8] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[5] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[6] and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in conformity with relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[7]

5. *Also encourages* the continued efforts of the Caribbean countries to develop further an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development and, in this regard, to continue to develop regional cooperation in the management of their ocean affairs in the context of sustainable development, in order to address such issues as land-based pollution, pollution from ships, physical impacts on coral reefs and the diversity and dynamic interaction of, and competition among, socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources;

6. *Welcomes* the wide range of meaningful activities being implemented within the scope of the mandate of resolution 57/261, with a view to promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;

7. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard welcomes the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

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[11] A/59/173.

[12] Ibid., annex.

8. *Invites* States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

9. *Calls upon* States to continue to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, and also calls upon them to advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities[13] and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;[14]

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards;

11. *Calls upon* all relevant States to take the necessary steps to bring into force, and to support the implementation of, the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region[9] in order to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from land-based pollution and degradation;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the Association of Caribbean States to further implement General Assembly resolutions 55/203 and 57/261, and invites the Association to submit a report on its progress to the Secretary-General for consideration during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

13. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

14. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes by strengthening the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism;

15. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[15] to develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems, such as coral reefs;

16. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to increase their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols and in implementing them effectively;

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[13] A/51/116, annex II.

[14] E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15, annex, sect. I.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

17. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively national and regional activities towards the above-mentioned approach;

18. *Expresses deep concern* over the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the Caribbean region in 2004;

19. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the Caribbean region in the implementation of long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session, under the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.18

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 44
Information and communication technologies for development

Switzerland: draft resolution

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001 and 57/238 of 20 December 2002,

Reaffirming the potential of information and communication technologies as powerful tools to foster socio-economic development and contribute to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Switzerland for having hosted the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society at Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and for the support and arrangements put at the disposal of the Summit;

2. *Renews its acknowledgement* with gratitude for the generous offer of the Government of Tunisia to host the second phase of the Summit, which will take place at Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

3. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the first phase and progress in preparation for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society;[2]

4. *Endorses* the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the Summit on 12 December 2003,[3] and welcomes, in this regard, the strong development orientation of both documents, and stresses the importance of the effective and timely implementation of the Plan of Action;

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/59/80-E/2004/61.
[3] See A/C.2/59/3.

5. *Welcomes* the contribution of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to the success of the first phase of the Summit;

6. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute actively to the implementation of the outcome of the first phase and to the preparatory process of the second phase of the Summit as well as to the Summit itself in order to ensure its overall success and impact on sustainable development;

7. *Takes note* of the results and decisions of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, held at Hammamet, Tunisia, from 24 to 26 June 2004, concerning the structure and output of the second phase of the Summit;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Working Group on Internet Governance and the Task Force on Financial Mechanisms, set up in accordance with the decisions of the first phase of the Summit;

9. *Invites* countries to send representation at the highest political level to the second phase of the Summit;

10. *Reiterates its call* to the international community to make voluntary contribution to the special fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and holding of the Summit;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to transmit to the General Assembly, as soon as it is available, the report of the World Summit on the Information Society.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.18*

General Assembly

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4 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 44
Information and communication technologies for development

Tunisia and Switzerland: draft resolution

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001 and 57/238 of 20 December 2002,

Reaffirming the potential of information and communication technologies as powerful tools to foster socio-economic development and contribute to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Switzerland for having hosted the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society at Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and for the support and arrangements put at the disposal of the Summit;

2. *Renews its acknowledgement* with gratitude for the generous offer of the Government of Tunisia to host the second phase of the Summit, which will take place at Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

3. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the first phase and progress in preparation for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society;[2]

4. *Endorses* the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the Summit on 12 December 2003,[3] and welcomes, in this regard, the strong development orientation of both documents, and stresses the importance of the effective and timely implementation of the Plan of Action;

* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/59/80-E/2004/61.
[3] See A/C.2/59/3.

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5. *Welcomes* the contribution of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to the success of the first phase of the Summit;

6. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute actively to the implementation of the outcome of the first phase and to the preparatory process of the second phase of the Summit as well as to the Summit itself in order to ensure its overall success and impact on sustainable development;

7. *Takes note* of the results and decisions of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, held at Hammamet, Tunisia, from 24 to 26 June 2004, concerning the structure and output of the second phase of the Summit;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Working Group on Internet Governance and the Task Force on Financial Mechanisms, set up in accordance with the decisions of the first phase of the Summit;

9. *Invites* countries to send representation at the highest political level to the second phase of the Summit;

10. *Reiterates its call* to the international community to make voluntary contribution to the special fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and holding of the Summit;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to transmit to the General Assembly, as soon as it is available, the report of the World Summit on the Information Society.

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General Assembly

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1 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (e)
Globalization and interdependence: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000 and 57/247 of 20 December 2002,

Reaffirming also the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy,

Noting the progress made in those countries towards market-oriented reforms, achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, and the need to sustain those positive trends in the future,

Noting also that in some economies in transition this progress has been significantly slower, resulting in lower aggregate development levels and lower per capita income, and noting further that focused international assistance to those economies is still needed to support their efforts in further building solid social and economic institutions, and to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy,

Stressing the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing in particular the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization and more adequately respond to its challenges, including those in the field of information and communication technologies,

Recognizing also the continuing need to ensure favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

Recognizing further the important role foreign direct investment should play in those countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment, both domestically and internationally, to attract more foreign direct investment to those countries,

Noting the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition towards the further development of regional and interregional cooperation,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions and the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and targeted and substantial technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social, legal and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms, supporting national development priorities with a view to sustaining the positive trends and reversing any declines in the economic and social development of those countries;

3. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of the further integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[4]

4. *Stresses* the need to focus international assistance on those countries with economies in transition that face continuing difficulties in socio-economic development, implementing market-oriented reforms and in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[5]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular focus on an analysis of the progress achieved in the integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, their socio-economic development and the relevant activities of the organizations of the United Nations system.

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[1] A/59/301.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.20

General Assembly

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2 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: globalization and interdependence

Qatar:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002 and 58/225 of 23 December 2003 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also its resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the world,

Recalling that the Millennium Declaration stated that while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed,

Recognizing that globalization has brought new challenges for sustained economic growth and sustainable development, that developing countries have been facing special difficulties in responding to them and that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, but that many others, especially the least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

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Noting with concern the recent slowdown in the global economic recovery, the continued imbalances within and among countries and their negative implications for developing countries,

Welcoming the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;

3. *Calls* on the international community to devote special attention to improving resource flows for development, through, inter alia, enhanced official development assistance, as well as to dealing with the volatility of international capital markets;

4. *Underlines* that in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus should be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that simultaneously promote sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection and that this requires efforts at both national and international levels;

5. *Stresses* that in order to enable developing countries to reap greater benefits from globalization and to achieve the international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, there is a need to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and global economic governance;

6. *Emphasizes* that enhanced coherence between national development strategies, on the one hand, and international obligations and commitments, on the other, would contribute to the creation of an enabling economic environment for development, and in this regard emphasizes further the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and rule-making;

7. *Stresses* the need to formulate development strategies with a view to minimizing the negative social impact of globalization and maximizing its positive impact, while ensuring that all groups of the population, in particular the poorest, benefit from it, and emphasizes the efforts at the international level to reach agreement on the means to achieve the international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, which are essential for development in all countries and for escaping the "poverty trap";

8. *Recognizes* the special needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and calls for the continued support and assistance of the international community for their efforts in every regard, in particular those

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[2] *A fair globalization: Creating opportunities for all*, International Labour Organization, 2004.

[3] A/59/312.

aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

9. *Underlines* the importance of taking into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and in this regard encourages the international community to promote dialogue on measures that would provide developing countries with the policy space and flexibility to manage the risks of integrating into the global economy;

10. *Emphasizes* that a successful conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations under the World Trade Organization must fulfil the objectives of the Doha work programme[5] to promote development in developing countries by giving special consideration to the trade and development related concerns of developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on globalization and interdependence, including on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

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[4] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[5] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.21

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Qatar:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions on international migration contained in the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and recalling also the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,[2] in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, in particular section II.C on international migration,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/190 of 22 December 2003 and 58/208 of 23 December 2003, in which it decided to devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its sixty-first session with the aim of identifying appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits of international migration and minimizing its negative impacts,

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[4] the Convention on the Elimination of All

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

04-58665 (E) 031104

Forms of Discrimination against Women[5] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6]

Recognizing the important contributions that regional efforts can provide to the high-level dialogue on international migration and development,

Noting the existing efforts in the United Nations system in the coordination of activities on international migration and the exchange of information on the subject,

Welcoming the fact that the special theme of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2006 will be international migration and development,

Recalling that the question of convening a United Nations conference on international migration remains unresolved,

Acknowledging the important contribution provided by migrant flows to development, and aware of the increasing importance that countries of origin, transit and destination attach to international migration,

Noting the rights of all migrants and their obligation to respect national legislation, including legislation on migration,

Aware that, among other important factors, both domestic and international, the widening economic and social gap between and among many countries and the marginalization of some countries in the global economy, due in part to the uneven impact of the benefits of globalization and liberalization, have contributed to large flows of people between and among countries and to the intensification of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Stressing the crucial importance of international cooperation by countries of origin, transit and destination to optimize the developmental impact of migration globally and in realizing the benefits that international migration can bring to migrants, their families, the receiving societies and their communities of origin, and to ensure that migrant workers are not subjected to exploitative conditions of employment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Decides* that the high-level dialogue on international migration and development, due to be convened during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, will take place over the course of not less than two days, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on organizational details of the high-level dialogue proposals for the preparatory activities, which may include holding panel discussions, dialogues with experts and intergovernmental consultations;

3. *Invites* all Member States and observer States participating in the high-level dialogue to be represented at the ministerial level, and urges the participation of the heads of United Nations agencies and other relevant organizations;

[5] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[6] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[7] A/59/325.

4. *Requests* all regional commissions to promote intergovernmental consultations on this matter in order to submit their results as a contribution to the high-level dialogue;

5. *Invites* appropriate regional consultative processes and other major initiatives undertaken by Member States in the field of international migration to contribute to the high-level dialogue;

6. *Stresses* the need to develop further the institutional framework in the United Nations system to improve the management of international migration, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue for consideration by the high-level dialogue;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue considering the issue of convening an international conference on migration and to report on this issue for consideration by the high-level dialogue;

8. *Notes* the adoption by the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization at its ninety-second session of the resolution concerning a fair deal for migrant workers in a global economy, which calls for the development of a non-binding multilateral framework for migrant workers in a global economy, to be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization in November 2005;

9. *Notes also* the establishment of the Global Commission on International Migration and the efforts of the Commission to propose a framework for the formulation of a coherent, comprehensive and global response to international migration, and that the final report of the Commission will be submitted to the Secretary-General in the summer of 2005;

10. *Calls upon* all Member States to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, and invites those Member States that have not already done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;[8]

11. *Reaffirms* the need to address the problems of refugees and persons who have been displaced arising from forced migration, including their right to repatriation, which should be settled in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and relevant United Nations resolutions;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to commission a study on the contributions made by migrants to the economic and social development of countries of origin, transit and destination, including an analysis of the impact of brain drain on the development of developing countries, to be presented before the high-level dialogue;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to consider means of facilitating the movement of persons in accordance with obligations undertaken in relevant international agreements;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of the transfer of migrant remittances to developing countries;

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[8] Resolution 45/158, annex.

15. *Decides* to include the item entitled "International migration and development" in the agenda of the General Assembly on an annual basis, beginning with its sixtieth session;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.22

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (c)
Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

Qatar:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/205 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority, and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Recognizing that corruption at all levels is a serious barrier to development and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for the eradication of hunger and poverty and for economic and sustainable development,

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of problems posed by continuing corrupt practices, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and civil ethics and jeopardize sustainable and political development, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Considering that the prevention of corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin and the return of such assets to the countries of origin have not been adequately regulated by all national legislations and international legal instruments,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[4] and encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws;

3. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to require financial institutions to properly implement comprehensive due diligence and vigilance programmes that could facilitate transparency and prevent the placement of illicitly acquired funds;

4. *Further encourages* subregional and regional cooperation, where appropriate, in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin;

5. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and address the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as to return such assets to the countries of origin;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, returning such assets to the countries of origin and formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

7. *Calls upon* the private sector, at both the national and international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, emphasizes the need to take concrete action within the United Nations system and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders to ensure corporate responsibility and accountability, as well as to fight corruption at all levels more effectively, and takes note of the agreement by the Global Compact Leaders Summit, held in New York on 24 June 2004, to add an anti-corruption principle to the Global Compact;

8. *Reiterates its invitation* to all Member States and competent regional economic organizations to sign, ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible in order to ensure its rapid entry into force;

9. *Takes note* of the initiatives taken by the Group of Eight and the Commonwealth Secretariat with regard to preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;

10. *Encourages* Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and invites further efforts to coordinate existing and future initiatives taken by Member States and other organizations with the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[3] A/59/203 and Add.1.

[4] Resolution 58/4, annex.

in the area of preventing and combating corrupt practices and the t[illegible]nsfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, to facilitate the signing and the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including the early finalization of the legislative guide for the ratification and implementation of the Convention;

12. *Expresses its concern* over transactions in and/or the transfer of assets of illicit origin from developing and developed countries, which seriously undermine economic growth and development, besides deepening hunger and poverty, fostering crime and facilitating terrorism;

13. *Encourages* Member States to prevent, detect and penalize the transfer of illicitly acquired assets and to return such assets to the countries of origin;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to commission an analytical study to be carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to ascertain the extent and scale of the transfer of illicitly acquired assets from developing countries, to examine its impact on the economic growth and development of developing countries and to make recommendations on how such outflows can be halted;

15. *Encourages* Member States, relevant international organizations and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give prominence to International Anti-Corruption Day, established by General Assembly resolution 58/4;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin".

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.23

General Assembly

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3 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.8

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001 and 57/255 of 20 December 2002 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential seriously to affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[3] in particular the section entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon";

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction which led to the establishment of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and to its opening in February 2003, and encourages those parties to continue their efforts for the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to support the development of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Encourages* the Centre to strengthen its links, as appropriate, with national meteorological and hydrological services of the Latin American region, the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research and the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, as well as with other relevant regional and global organizations that study climate, such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development, the Drought Monitoring Centre and the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research, and other relevant centres, as appropriate, in order to ensure the effective and efficient use of the available resources;

5. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events and emphasizes the need further to develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular in developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/59/228.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.24

General Assembly

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3 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (g)
Sustainable development: United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.9

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling chapter 36 of Agenda 21, on promoting education, public awareness and training, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992,[1]

Recalling also the work programme on education, public awareness and training adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourth session in 1996[2] and elaborated upon at its sixth session in 1998,[3]

Recalling further the relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") on education to promote sustainable development, in particular its provision 124,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 57/254 of 20 December 2002 and 58/219 of 23 December 2003,

Underlining in this regard the fact that the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development will begin on 1 January 2005,

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8* (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. C, decision 4/11.

[3] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29), chap. I, sect. B, decision 6/3.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Welcoming the fact that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its eleventh session, identified education as one of the cross-cutting issues of its multi-year programme of work,[5]

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goal of achieving universal primary education, in particular that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that boys and girls will have equal access to all levels of education,

Taking note of the oral report provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly regarding its preparations for the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,[6]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[7] in particular the reference to the theme "Learning to live with risk", on the need to focus on education and awareness, linked with the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, to be held in January 2005,

Emphasizing that education is an indispensable element for achieving sustainable development,

1. *Reaffirms* that education for sustainable development is critical for promoting sustainable development;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the designated lead agency, to promote the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, while taking into account the special needs of developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to call upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to finalize the draft International Implementation Scheme as soon as possible, preferably by the beginning of the Decade, in consultation with Governments, the United Nations and relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, while clarifying its relationship with the existing educational processes, in particular the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum[8] and the United Nations Literacy Decade;[9]

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit the draft International Implementation Scheme to the governing bodies of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for their final consideration and adoption;

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A.

[6] See A/C.2/59/SR.14.

[7] A/59/228.

[8] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[9] See resolution 56/116.

5. *Encourages* Governments to consider the inclusion, especially upon completion and adoption of the International Implementation Scheme, of measures to implement the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in their respective educational systems and strategies and, where appropriate, national development plans;

6. *Invites* Governments to promote public awareness of and wider participation in the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, including through cooperation with and initiatives engaging civil society and other relevant stakeholders, especially at the beginning of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare a mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session under the sub-item entitled "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development".

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.25

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Agenda item 83 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Qatar:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002 and 58/197 of 23 December 2003 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[3]

Recalling further its resolutions 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as the Trade and Development Board, to contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and to the review of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the President of the Trade and Development Board to present the outcomes of such reviews to the Economic and Social Council,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

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Considering that an open, transparent, multilateral and equitable international trading system can lead to the increased participation of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, therefore contributing to the generation of resources that will assist in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including in the fight against hunger and poverty,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development,

Recalling that, to benefit fully from trade, which in many cases is the single most important external source of development financing, the establishment and the enhancement of appropriate institutions and policies in developing countries, as well as in countries with economies in transition, are needed and that, in this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for developing countries also play an important role,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed countries, the small island developing States and the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, as provided, respectively, in the Brussels Programme of Action,[a] the Barbados Programme of Action[b] and the Almaty Programme of Action,[c]

Noting with concern that a large number of countries, in particular the least developed countries and commodity-dependent countries, continue to remain marginalized in the international trading system and are vulnerable to external shocks,

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for the overwhelming majority of developing countries, and stresses the importance of the successful conclusion of the Doha work programme[d] in this regard,

Reaffirming also the need, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

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[a] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[b] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[c] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor countries and international Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[d] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

Taking note of the in-depth review undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at its fifty-first session[8] of developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries following the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and its contribution to an understanding of the actions required to help developing countries integrate, in a beneficial and meaningful manner, into the multilateral trading system and the global economy and to achieve a balanced, development-oriented and successful conclusion of the Doha negotiations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board[9] and the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Welcomes* the outcome of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened from 13 to 18 June 2004 in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the adoption of The Spirit of São Paulo[11] and the São Paulo Consensus,[12] which, building upon the Plan of Action adopted at its tenth session,[13] held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000, reaffirm the continued commitment of the international community to supporting the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in fulfilling its strengthened mandate and role as a forum for intergovernmental policy dialogue and consensus-building on trade and development;

3. *Notes* that the outcome documents of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development emphasized the importance for all countries of enhancing coherence between national development strategies and global economic processes towards economic growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and, in that context, reinforced the consensus that trade is not an end in itself but a means to growth and development and that the international trading system and trade negotiations must assure development gains;

4. *Reaffirms* the fundamental importance of, and its commitment to, achieving the objectives set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as reaffirmed in the São Paulo Consensus, of upholding and safeguarding a universal, open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication;

5. *Stresses* the importance of striving for equity and justice in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by addressing asymmetries in benefits and costs arising from multilateral rules and commitments through effective implementation of existing commitments, transfer of resources to developing countries and addressing their specific development concerns as identified in paragraph 68 of the São Paulo Consensus;

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[8] A/59/15 (Part V), chap. II.C.
[9] A/59/15 (Part V).
[10] A/59/305.
[11] TD/L.382.
[12] TD/410.
[13] TD/386.

6. *Underscores* that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for an appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and stresses the need to provide policy space to the developing countries in formulating and executing their national economic policies;

7. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing South-South trade and cooperation in the context of an emerging new trade geography that complements North-South trade and cooperation, and welcomes the decision, adopted in June 2004, to launch the third round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing human, institutional, regulatory and research and development capacities and infrastructures aimed at enhanced supply-side capacity and competitiveness, as well as ensuring conducive international policy frameworks and supportive measures for the full and beneficial integration of developing countries into the international trading system;

9. *Reaffirms* the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001, to place development at the heart of the Doha work programme and to undertake concrete positive steps to ensure that developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of rejecting the use of protectionism in the light of growing protectionist tendencies, and stresses the importance of strengthening multilateralism in the face of unilateralism and security measures, which have a considerable negative impact on trade flows from developing countries, the ongoing negotiations of the World Trade Organization and the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

11. *Stresses* the importance of open, transparent, inclusive, democratic and more orderly processes and procedures for the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system, including in the decision-making process, so as to enable developing countries to have their interests fully reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations;

12. *Welcomes* in this regard, the adoption by the General Council of the World Trade Organization of its decision of 1 August 2004[14] on frameworks for further negotiations, which reaffirms the value of multilateralism, re-establishes the viability of the Doha negotiations, reconfirms the centrality of development concerns and allows the members of the World Trade Organization to re-engage and move forward in the negotiations;

13. *Stresses* the need to develop the frameworks outlined in the above-mentioned decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization in an inclusive and transparent manner into concrete, detailed and specific modalities for the early conclusion of the negotiations while ensuring balance and parallelism

[14] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579 and Corr.1. Available online at http://docsonline.wto.org.

within and between areas under negotiation so as to effectively respond to the needs and concerns of the developing countries and ensure a fair, equitable and development-oriented outcome of the Doha work programme;

14. *Emphasizes*, in regard to the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004, and consistent with the Doha work programme, the following issues of particular interest and concern to the developing countries:

(a) Addressing effectively, comprehensively, meaningfully and expeditiously the core development issues of special and differential treatment and implementation issues and concerns of developing countries in the negotiations by July 2005, as provided for in the decision;

(b) In the elaboration of modalities under the framework on agriculture, as contained in annex A to the decision of 1 August 2004: the adoption of an appropriate tariff reduction formula that effectively eliminates tariff peaks and tariff escalation for products of export interest to developing countries in order to achieve substantial improvement in market access; the elimination of all forms of export subsidies by a credible early date; substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support; incorporation of effective, operational and usable development flexibility and special and differential treatment for developing countries, such as requiring reduced tariff reduction commitments or tariff quota expansion commitments, special products and special safeguard mechanisms, in support of agriculture development, food security and livelihood and rural development; and the effective implementation of paragraph 4 of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries;[15]

(c) Implementing concretely the commitment to address cotton issues ambitiously, expeditiously and specifically and in a manner that does not compromise the importance that many countries attach to speedily and substantially addressing both the trade-related and development-related aspects of the cotton initiative;

(d) Addressing seriously the difficulties faced by commodity-dependent developing countries owing to the continuing volatility of world commodities prices, with a view to assisting such countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors, and in this regard welcomes the formation of an international task force on commodities by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(e) In the elaboration of full modalities for negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products as contained in annex B to the decision of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004: ensuring reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries; establishing a correct formula, which is effective, simple, transparent, least costly and equitable and which incorporates special and differential treatment and less than full reciprocity within its structures, allowing the developing countries the flexibility to implement the

[15] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh, on 15 April 1994* (GATT Secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT 1994-7).

formula, and ensuring that the modalities to be finalized fully reflect the concerns of the developing countries related to loss in tariff revenues and unemployment, sensitivity of certain sectors and de-industrialization, accentuation of poverty and adjustment costs;

(f) Enhancing market entry conditions for the exports of developing countries by addressing effectively non-tariff barriers arising from product standards, abusive and arbitrary application of anti-dumping measures, complex rules of origin and other trade-distorting measures;

(g) Agreement on measures to address effectively the concerns of developing countries in respect of the erosion of preferences and the impact of liberalization on their tariff revenues, including through compensatory mechanisms;

(h) Implementing fully, in the negotiations on trade in services, the development provisions of the Guidelines and Procedures for the Negotiations on Trade in Services of the World Trade Organization[16] with regard to the General Agreement on Trade in Services, including through commercially meaningful multilateral commitments on service sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries, with emphasis on the liberalization of the temporary movement of natural persons under mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, and due attention to infrastructure services, professional and all other services that can be carried out from distant locations (business process outsourcing services), including in connection with the provision of essential services;

(i) Expediting the clarification and improvement of agreements in the areas of anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, taking into account the needs of developing countries, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of those agreements;

(j) Expeditiously completing the review of the dispute settlement understanding;

(k) The modalities on negotiations on trade facilitation, as contained in annex D of the decision of 1 August 2004, stressing that the results of the negotiations shall take into account the principle of special and differential treatment for the developing and least developed countries, recognizing that the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building is vital for developing and least developed countries in order to enable them to fully participate in and benefit from the negotiations, emphasizing that the developing and least developed countries would not be obliged to undertake investments in infrastructure beyond their means and that their trade facilitation needs and priorities would be identified and concerns related to the costs implications of proposed measures addressed in the negotiations, requesting that the developed countries commit themselves to ensuring adequate support and assistance to developing and least developed countries in the negotiations, and, also requesting that, where such support and assistance for infrastructure is not forthcoming and where the developing and least developed countries lack the necessary capacity, implementation of such infrastructure-related commitments not be required;

[16] World Trade Organization, document S/L/93. Available online at http://docsonline.wto.org.

15. *Emphasizes* that issues related to trade, debt and finance and transfer of technology duly covered in the Doha work programme should be urgently addressed in the negotiations, with a view to safeguarding the multilateral trading system from the effects of financial and monetary instability and in order to enhance the sustainable development of the developing countries;

16. *Reaffirms* the full implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing of the World Trade Organization,[15] which provides for the complete phase-out of the Agreement on Trade in Textile Products (the "Multi-Fibre Agreement") by 31 December 2004, and emphasizes that market access to textile exports from the developing countries should not be denied through the use of other measures or trade barriers;

17. *Reaffirms* the need to take fully into account the development dimension of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,[15] and in this regard calls on the World Intellectual Property Organization to integrate development dimensions into its activities to promote effective technology transfer to developing countries and a proper balance between intellectual property norms and the respective interests of producers and users of technical knowledge;

18. *Invites* all Member States to effectively implement the decision adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 30 August 2003[17] on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health[18] through the expeditious establishment of a permanent solution to the problems faced by countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector in accessing medicines at affordable prices by, inter alia, amending the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights by March 2005;

19. *Stresses* that the adoption or enforcement of any measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health should not be applied in a manner that would constitute arbitrary or unjustified discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, and recognizes the need to facilitate the increased participation of the developing countries in the work of relevant international standard-setting organizations as well as the importance of providing financial and technical assistance and capacity-building efforts to enable them to respond adequately to the introduction of any new measures that may have significant negative impact on trade;

20. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[19] in this regard calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for all least developed country exports, and notes that the consideration of proposals for developing countries in a position to do so to contribute to improved market access for the least developed countries would also be helpful;

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[17] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540. Available online at http://docsonline.wto.org.

[18] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

[19] See A/CONF.191/13.

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strengthening of, and the attainment of universal membership in, the World Trade Organization, and, in this context, calls for the acceleration of the accession process, without political impediments and in an expeditious and transparent manner, for developing countries applying for membership in the World Trade Organization, as well as the provision of technical assistance by the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within their mandates, so as to contribute to the rapid and full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system;

22. *Invites* members of the international community to consider the interests of non-members of the World Trade Organization in the context of trade liberalization;

23. *Emphasizes* that regional trade arrangements should contribute positively to the multilateral trading system, stresses in this context the importance of clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing provisions of the World Trade Organization applying to regional trade agreements, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[7] taking into account the developmental aspects of those agreements, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assess and evaluate the development interface between the two processes;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

25. *Recognizes* the special problems and needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, calls for, in this regard, the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[9] and stresses the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus,[12] adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in São Paulo, Brazil, on 18 June 2004, in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach;

26. *Welcomes* the comprehensive and unique mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was reaffirmed and enhanced at its eleventh session, and endorses the continued work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in support of the effective and beneficial integration of developing countries into the global economy through analysis, intergovernmental consensus-building and technical assistance on assuring development gains from the international trading system and from trade negotiations in goods and services; commodities; trade, environment and development; and trade, competition policy and development;

27. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor and evaluate the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular to analyse issues of concern to developing countries and help them to develop their capacities

to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements, including under the Doha work programme;

28. *Calls* for enhanced financial resources for the programmes and technical cooperation and capacity-building activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and countries with small vulnerable economies, in international trade and trade negotiations, in particular in support of their participation in the Doha work programme, including the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development".